FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1850. [NO. 1704.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

SITUATION WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a School or Academy. Address C. B. B., Box 52, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 22, 1850. 3-4wpd

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.
Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION,
Of a Valuable Grist Mill and Water Power.

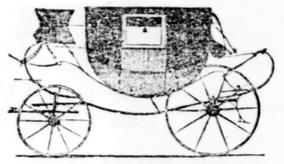
ON TUESDAY the 5th day of March (being the second day of March County Court,) the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the VALUABLE GRIST MILL on Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, formerly known as Anderson's Mill, with 5 acres of Land adjoining, in addition to that covered by the Pond.

This sale must be positive, to settle up the Estate.

R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r
of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.
Jan. 22, 1850. 3ts

GEORGE ELLIOT,
Commission Merchant,
AND
Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq.,
Jonathan Evans, Esq., } Cumberland
Rev. E. McNair, } County.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1-6w



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,
Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Town Corporation having passed an ordinance increasing the price of Drayage in Ward No. 1, and believing such ordinance unjust and iniquitous, and levied as a contribution for the benefit of a few interested wagon holders out of the country merchants, and town dealers who choose to store their heavy goods in Ware Houses near the wharfs: We therefore take this method to inform persons interested that we will not pay the rates of Drayage established by the Board of Commissioners on the 14th inst. And we hereby notify the owners of all wagons and drays not to receive on their carriages any goods, wares, or merchandize for us or to our care, unless they are willing to receive such rates of compensation for the carriage of the same as were established by custom previous to 1st January, 1850. And we shall plead this notice as a bar to the recovery of all wagonage or drayage at a higher rate.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1850. 3

"Wait for de Wagon!"

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to all the good people of Richmond county, that he has made arrangements to receive monthly, direct from the North, (through Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly,) a variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies'

Dress Goods,

Of the latest French, English and American styles and shades, to suit the times and seasons; all of which he hopes to bring to your doors in due time to offer for sale (should they please your fancy,) at the very lowest possible prices;—having learned by experience that a "*nimble sixpence* is quite preferable to a slow shilling." Then, good people, "wait for de wagon": it is coming.

He returns his sincere thanks for the kind hospitality and liberal patronage already extended, and hopes by judicious and honest means to merit a continuance of the same.

H. G. LUCAS.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1-4w

Bommer Manure Books,

JUST received by
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1-6w

TREES.

JUST received and for sale, 1000 FRUIT TREES, from Messrs. J. & T. Lindley's Nurseries.

C. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

Also, Greenhouse and Hardy Plants, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, &c. Tulips, Hyacinths, and other bulbs.
Jan. 12, 1850. 2-3w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on the South side of Rowan street. Possession given immediately. Apply to
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 11, 1850. 2tf

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Trustees of this Institution have secured the services of the Rev. A. C. McNEILL, A. M., (whose high qualifications as a Teacher are well known,) as Principal of the Male and Female Departments.

The Spring Session will commence on Monday the 14th of January 1850.

For health, cheapness, and efficient instruction, the Trustees can confidently recommend this School to the public.

The rates of Tuition vary in each department from $8 to $12 and $15 per Session of five months, according to the advancement of the pupil; with extra charges in the female branch.—Music on Piano $16, Wax Flowers and Fruits $10, Drawing and Painting $5, Greek, Latin and French, $5 each, &c.

Board, including lights, fuel and washing, can be had in the village at $7 per month, and at from $5 to $6 in the neighborhood.

SAM'L J. PERSON, Ch'n
Board of Trustees.
Jan. 12, 1850. 2-3w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.

B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

The Board of Superintendents

of Common Schools are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, that day being the 12th Feb'y, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Board consists of Edward Lee Winslow, John Evans, Lauchlin Bethune, Hector McNeill, Silas Douglass, A. H. Dewar, Col. A. Murchison.

Business of importance is to come before the Board. JNO. McLAURIN, C. C. C.
Jan. 7, 1850. 1tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for two Notes that A. Jones holds against me;—one for some Forty or more dollars, payable to Samuel Currie, with his own name signed as security; another note for some Thirty Dollars, payable to himself. Said Notes I have never received value for, and am determined not to pay them. I therefore forewarn all persons against trading for them, as they will no doubt lose the amount, —said A. Jones being now on the eve of leaving this country. H. W. WADE.
Richmond co., Jan. 7, 1850. 2-3wpd

NOTICE.

THOSE who are in debt to me either by note or account, will please make it convenient to call and settle during the coming month. The long standing of most of my dues is a sufficient apology for this notice, which may be considered final. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 31, 1849. 1700

LOST! LOST!!

THE Subscriber has lost his POCKET BOOK containing about six hundred dollars in cash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following, Notes, Judgments, Receipts, &c.

I will give a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents. I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments, and Receipts, &c. &c., not to pay the debts herein described to any other person than myself or my lawful agent; and the public and all persons are forbidden to trade for the money or papers. The last place that I recollect having my Pocket Book, was at the bridge on Bear Creek, at Mechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Saturday evening last. *To-wit:*

One Note on Aaron, William and Aaron Tyson, for	$1264 60
One ditto on Alfred Brower,	40 00
One ditto on Donald Short,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	100 00
One ditto on Jesse L. Bryant,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	75 00
One ditto on Jacob Stutts & Henry Stutts,	300 00
One ditto on James Shields,	350 00
One ditto on I. M. Sowell, Jesse G. Sowell, and Jesse Muse,	75 00
One ditto on Donald Street and Duncan Murchison,	250 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	32 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	10 00
One ditto on Dempsy Sowell,	40 00
One ditto on Malcom D. McNeill and Alex'r Kelly,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	36 50
One ditto on M. D. McNeill and Bradley Brady,	25 00
One ditto on Noah Brewer and Wm. Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on John McNeill,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	5 00
One ditto on Jesse Spivy, E. McIntosh, and one McDonald,	300 00
One ditto on Angus Martin, John M. Black, and John M. Curry,	150 00
One ditto on Matthew Davis,	144 00
One ditto on Adams Brewer,	244 00
One ditto on Joseph Thompson,	40 00
One ditto on Abram Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on Andrew York,	160 00
One ditto on Martin Turner,	60 00
One ditto on William Stewart,	150 00
One ditto on William and Enoch Stewart,	50 00
One ditto on William, Enoch, and John Stewart,	75 00
One ditto on William Davis, Philip Wilson, and Hugh Mathis,	60 00
Judgments against A. A. F. Sowell, to the amount of	45 00
One ditto on Levi Right and John Dunlap,	60 00
One ditto on Samuel C. Bruce,	50 00
One Note on William Dannelly and Michael Cockman,	75 00
One ditto on James Hillard and Joel Hillard,	50 00
One ditto on Jesse Womble,	75 00
One ditto on Lewis Maness and George M. Hunsucker,	10 00
One ditto on John Dunlap,	10 00
One ditto on Duncan McIntosh,	270 00
One ditto on William J. McIntosh,	20 00
One ditto on W. M. McIntosh,	2 00
One Receipt on Alfred Brower, for about	1000 00

Several Constables' Receipts for papers put in their hands for collection, and many other valuable papers not now recollected.

Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes, Judgments, &c. &c., I have not attempted to state them.

Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book, will be additionally rewarded, if required.

JOHN R. RITTER.
Jan. 5, 1850. 1tf

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

BESIDES his usual stock of School Books, Law Books, Medical Books, Stationary, &c. &c., the Subscriber has on sale,

Prescott's Works—Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols.; Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols; Peru, 2 vols.
Macaulay's England, several styles and prices.
" Miscellanies.
Bancroft's United States, 3 vols.
Marshall's Washington, 2 vols.
Robertson's Works—Gibbon's Rome—Josephus—Rollin.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England, 7 vols.
Irving's Works.
Scott's Novels, 5 vols.
Cooper's Naval History of the United States.
Washington and his Generals.
Women of the Revolution.
Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 10 vols.
Mrs. Opie's Works, 3 vols. Hannah More's ditto, 2 vols.
Edwards' Works, 4 vols.
McCheyne's Works—and Sermons.
The English Pulpit—Manning's Sermons—Chapman's Sermons.
Pulpit Cyclopedia.
Melvill's Sermons—Bradley's Sermons.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Taylor's Loyola and Jesuitism.
Family Prayer Books—various authors.
Hawkstone—McFarlane's Mountains of the Bible—The Parables and Miracles of Christ.
POETRY.—Shakspeare, Byron, Milton, Dante, Tasso, Chaucer and Spencer, Ossian, Hemans, Cowper, Moore, Campbell, Burns, Longfellow, Tupper, Hood, Percival, Halleck, Pollock, Keble, Motherwell, Pope, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats.
Morris and Willis's Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
Splendidly Bound editions,—some new styles—of
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Gillespie on Roads and Road Making.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Teaching a Science.
Downing's Lady's Flower Garden.
Cottage Garden of America.
Young Lady's Friend—Letters to Young Ladies.
Letters to Young Men.
Cookery Books, various kinds.
Masonic Chart and Monitor.
A great variety of Books for Children.
Fine Knives—Note Paper—Envelopes—Pens—Pencils—Thermometers—Portfolios, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
November 1849.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be glad to receive, during the present month, all amounts due him by note or account. He is compelled to call attention *particularly* to those for the year 1848.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,
AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE;

for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Quarterly Reviews.
Premiums to New Subscribers.

OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "*the end is not yet*," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American Publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though *reprinted* under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac-simile* of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00 pr. an.
For any two, do.	5,00 "
For any three, do.	7,00 "
For all four of the Reviews,	8,00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3,00 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9,00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10,00 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS,
Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

Bentley's Miscellany,
The Metropolitan Magazine,
Blackwood's Magazine,
London Quarterly Review,
Edinburgh Review,
Foreign Quarterly Review,
Westminster Review.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at $3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals, at $5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals, at $7 a year, or to the four Reviews at $8, will receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at $9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at $10, will receive three premium vols.

Consecutive Premium volumes will be furnished when practicable, but to prevent disappointment, subscribers are requested to order as many different works for premiums as they may require volumes.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

**No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

☞ Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold street.

MACDUFF.

THIS well-bred Stallion will stand the ensuing season in the counties of Sampson, Bladen, Robeson, and Cumberland. MacDuff is a beautiful chesnut sorrel six years old this spring, and descended from a fine stock. He was sired by the old Uwharrie, and came from a mare of fine qualities and proportions.

For the present, MacDuff can be seen at M. McKinnon's stables in this place, and will be shown at other places as soon as practicable. It is desirable that those wishing colts by MacDuff, will make application as early as convenient. The terms are low, thereby enabling all who wish to improve their stock and have good colts, to do so. For terms, &c. see handbills.

M. McKINNON & CO.
Jan'y 12, 1850. 2-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Calvin Haynes and others, *vs.* Milton Haynes.
Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Milton Haynes, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendant to be and personally appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matter and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1849.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 99-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Spier Walters and wife, Fourney Prevat and wife, *vs.* Averett Nichols, Adm'r of Estate of Averett Nichols, dec'd, James Averett Nichols, and Alex'r Gowen and wife.

Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Averett Nichols and Alex'r Gowen and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday of February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matters and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1849.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 99-6w

J. H. ROTHWELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1850. 1-1m

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.
R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil.

Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between the undersigned will terminate, by mutual consent within the next few days.

All persons who are indebted to the firm, by note or account, are notified that a settlement is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary; and they are hereby called on to *settle up* at the earliest possible moment.

All persons holding claims against the undersigned, are requested to present them.

SHAW & LITTLE.
Jan. 14, 1850. 2-3w

A good Cart and Dray Horse for Sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 14, 1850. 2tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS. SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
November 26, 1849. 95-tf

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25.

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE lately occupied by Edward L. Winslow, Esq.
E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

THE SURPRISE.

BY FRANCIS S. OSGOOD.

They stood within a curtain's shade,
Apart from all, and thus he spake:
"Sweet cousin, wouldst thou know the maid,
For whom my fondest wishes wake!"

A moment glowed her youthful cheek,
A moment flashed her timid eyes,
In mute reply—she dared not speak—
Alas, how soon her sweet hope dies!

"I'll lead thee to her—yonder, dearest!"
He took her hand, 'twas marble cold;
They crossed the hall: "What is't thou fearest?
Look up Carille—my love behold!"

With sudden pride, she dashed aside
The curls that hid her drooping brow?
"I welcome her!" she proudly cried,
And raised her eyes—what sees she now?

No high born dame, to mock her shame,
No rival robed in rich array;
Back to her cheek the blushes came,
And swiftly rose her pulse's play.

Before her stood, in simple guise,
Reflected by a mirror bright,
Her own slight form!—her own dark eyes
Gave back her gaze of wild delight!

Godey's Magazine.

"PALINURUS."

The Richmond Republican and Whig are enjoying a hearty laugh at the following curious paragraph, which, a few days since, appeared in the columns of the Union:

"Let the ship but weather this tempest, and it may defy *every other breaker*. But this breaker is *there*. The pilot has not yet been able to steer the ship. As for General Taylor, he never was calculated *to play the Palinurus in the storm*. He wants experience—he wants confidence in himself—he has not the courage to meet the crisis before him."

The venerable Editor must certainly have been "nodding" when he indited the above. The erudition which it displays, is, as "Dominie Sampson" would say, "prodigious."

The Times commenting on the paragraph quoted above sarcastically remarks, that "the identity here made out between the tempest and the breaker, and the mysterious locality of the latter, are crudities odd enough, in all reason, to come from a pen not yet dry from its verbal criticisms on Gen. Taylor's message. But the classic allusion to *playing the Palinurus in the storm*, is only surpassed, in the annals of authorship, by the celebrated injunction of the Richmond Enquirer, of former days, to its Democratic adherents, that "Hannibal like they must carry the war into Africa." Palinurus was, indeed, the pilot of the ship which bore Æneas, but the most remarkable event of his history, was his falling asleep and falling into the sea. Gen. Taylor was certainly "never calculated to play the Palinurus after that fashion!"

Scenes in the House—Highly Important—Tremendous Struggle between the North and the South upon, not the Wilmot Proviso, but a Doorkeeper—The Union thereupon, of course, in imminent danger.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1850.

To report the scenes in the House this day is impossible. To *Daguerreotype* them may be barely possible.

The day opened (7th week of the session,) the subject, choice of a Doorkeeper.

J. J. Randolph, of Va., the Whig nominee, run up, after two or three ballots, to 100—Giddings, Root & Co. not being able to go for him. *Reason*, born "in old Virginia"—raised on hog and hominy.—Allegation "he owns niggers." *Fact*, too poor to own anything, save a family of eight or nine children. But defeated by the ultras for being born in old Virginia—Seddon, of Va., voting for him because he was born there—Woodward, of S. C., (Loco) voting for him, reason, probably, because Giddings & Co. would not.

Robert E. Horner, of N. J., the old doorkeeper, again brought into the field. Run up to 101. Couldn't be elected.—*Reason*—Whigs had not votes enough; Free Soilers wouldn't. Brown, of Miss., voting for him; also Hubbard, of Ala.—whom he would have lost if Julian, Wilmot, and Preston King had gone for him.

Servetus Tufts, of Indiana, Whig, in the field. A Yankee born. A Hoosier bred. Satisfactory, therefore, to the North; satisfactory, therefore, to the West. Nobody knew anything about him, and therefore the odds and ends of parties might give him a vote. He hadn't been in public life, therefore not known how he was on the Wilmot Proviso, whether satisfactory or not—but a very important question to be ascertained, before he could be doorkeeper of the House.

Servetus Tufts (the Whig) and —— Stewart (the Loco) were about in the same happy condition of obscurity as to their opinions upon the African race. The run was up to 95 for Stewart, and 97 for Tufts, when the race began to be interesting.

Stanly of N. C. had presented Stewart and voted for him, to put an end to this farce, with some other dozen whigs—and after several of them had changed to Tufts there began

Part 1st. Act 2d.

[Giddings on the area of the House, negotiating with Preston King, Wilmot and Julian of Indiana, and going to and fro.]

Stanly—"I am told my vote will effect an election. In order to put an end to this scene, I change from Stewart to Tufts." (Sheppherd of N. C. did the same.)

Agreeable sensation on the whig side of the House. Not very unhappy sensation even on the Democratic side.

Giddings—"I vote for Tufts."

Wilmot—"I vote for Tufts."

Julian—"I vote for Tufts."

An Indiana Democratic member—"I vote for Tufts." (Increased sensation on both sides of the House. Cries—"Tufts is elected!" "Tufts is elected by five or six majority!" "Good! Good!" "Thank God. we are done with this business at last!")

Stephens, of Ga.—(rising and speaking with a still small voice)—"I change my vote from Tufts to Stewart." (Cries—"What's the matter now?" "What's to pay?" The liveliest sensation.)

Cabell, of Florida (a Whig)—"I change my vote from Tufts to Stewart." (Tremendous sensation. Hilliard, of Alabama running round to see what's the matter.)

Hilliard, of Alabama.—"I change my vote from Tufts to Stewart." (Increased and prolonged sensation. Renewed cries of—"What's the matter?" "Stewart's elected! Stewart's elected!")

A whisper in the Hall. A reporter of the Union has been to Stephens of Georgia, and told him that "Tufts is an Indiana Van Buren Free Soiler."

MR. SCHENCK, OF OHIO.—"There are whispers in this Hall." (Cries of "*order*," "ORDER," "ORDER,") (Schenck raising his voice,) "To the disadvantage of our candidate for Doorkeeper. I can assure gentlemen, that there is no *truth*—" (Renewed, prolonged, vociferous, and overwhelming cries of "order," "order," "order.")

The Speaker—"The gentleman from Ohio is altogether out of order."

Several Democratic Members rising, and crying "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker." "Let us hear him," "Let us hear him."

Counter cries—"I object," "I object."

The Speaker—"The gentleman from Ohio can only proceed by unanimous consent."

Renewed cries—"Let us hear him" and "I object." (The House in the highest state of confusion and excitement.) (Stewart was here known to be elected.)

A Democratic Member from Indiana—"I change my vote from Stewart to Wright."

(*Sotto voce*—"We can undo on the Northern Democratic side, what they do on the Southern Whig side.")

Another Democratic Member from Indiana—"I change my vote from Stewart to Wright."

Continued sensation. Cries of "Stewart is defeated," "There are two sides to *Niggerism*." "It cuts both ways." "Who ever heard of bringing up the subject of *Niggers* in the election of a Doorkeeper before!"

Another Democratic Member from Ohio—"I change my vote from Stewart to Wright."

Cries—"All right," "Stewart is dead now," "Good."

(Great satisfaction apparently among the Northern Democratic members.)

Mr. Bingham of Michigan—(A Democrat)—"I have not yet voted, I vote for Wright."

Cries of "Good" from some of the Democratic Members.

This scene of excitement which I have thus briefly pictured, was prolonged a full hour or more. The everlasting topic of slavery had curiously mixed itself up with the choice of a Doorkeeper, and when Stephens of Georgia indicated by his vote, that he acted upon such considerations, the House took fire at once, whereupon ensued the incidents which I have so faintly described. The House was glad to adjourn at a late hour, doing nothing.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A few days ago, after the House of Representatives had adjourned, but before the members had left the hall, a man by the name of N. Harnerson, apparently laboring under mental aberration, from some part of Maryland, took the Speaker's chair and commenced addressing the crowd in the hall. He said that he had some words to address to this nation. (Cries hear him, hear him, and much laughter.) He had been here for several long weeks. (Order! order!) He had been here waiting for his party to give him something, but they would not. I am a lion from the West—one of the b'hoys. I have spent every thing but my life for the party. (Cries, a whig, a whig! an ungrateful party.) I am willing to serve my country in any capacity. I stand up here to proclaim it. (Cries, here is a candidate for doorkeeper that all parties can rally upon.) I come here to do something for my people at home. I am one of the b'hoys—I am the embodiment of free-soilism. I go for the largest liberty to the woolleys. But I go for a place, against all isms. (Cries—such is the spirit of the day.) I would rather support Queen Victoria than submit longer to this delay. I must have a place. (Order! order!) When I do get a place—when I come upon the throne here—(Cries—he means the doorkeeper's place!) all the Nation will tremble. Just at this stage of his eloquent harangue, Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, stepped upon the Clerk's stand and very politely handed the gentleman down, much to his dissatisfaction and to the disappointment of the crowd. The speaker, however, like Lorenzo Dow of old, continued to speak, whether in the pulpit or upon the floor, amongst his hearers. He declared that he was the people's man and was determined to have things righted.

The following extract from a speech by Mr. Summer before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, will give some idea of how they do things in the old Bay State:

"You have already banished slavery from Massachusetts. I call upon you now to obliterate the last of its footprints that can be reached by the court. The law interfering to prohibit marriages between blacks and whites, has been abolished by the Legislature. The railroads, which at first, imitating the Boston schools, placed colored people in a separate car by themselves, have been compelled, under the influence of an awakened public sentiment, to abandon this regulation, and to allow them to mingle with other travellers. It is only recently that I have read that his Excellency, the present Governor of Massachusetts, took his seat in a car by the side of a negro. It is in the caste schools of Boston that the prejudice of color has sought its last legal refuge."

Verily, as a cotemporary remarks, amalgamation will in a few years do things in Massachusetts about as *brown* as they had like to be done recently in Washington City.—*Raleigh Times.*

CODFISH ON SATURDAY:

The custom in the New England States, says the Bath Journal, of having codfish for dinner on Saturday, is a time-honored one, and may be dated much further back than can be recollected by that venerable personage, the oldest inhabitant. A writer in the last number of the American Review alludes to this custom, and tells the following good story in illustration of the faithfulness with which it is observed by those old-fashioned folks who recognise the *law of habit* as supreme:

"A very staid and worthy old gentleman resided in New Haven, whom a successful mercantile career of more than thirty years had placed in independent, if not affluent circumstances, but, through either custom or a desire to add to his already ample store, he still continued his business and his anteprandial visits to the counting room. One morning the good wife had postponed the matutinal meal in consequence of his absence, until that rare and valuable thing in a woman—her patience—was well nigh exhausted. At last, however, he made his appearance; and without any apology for his tardiness, but looking especially glum and out of humor, he sat him down to eat. A cup of coffee, however, partially restored him, and opening his mouth he spake:

"'Most extraordinary circumstance, most extraordinary indeed!'

"'Why, what do you mean, my dear,' demanded the lady.

"'Mean? Here have I had to open the store with my own hands, and after sitting in the door a full hour, waiting for my boys, not one of them made his appearance, and I was forced to close the store again to come to breakfast!'

"'Good heavens!' exclaimed the lady with unfeigned horror; 'you have not been to the store; why, its Sunday!'

"'Sunday!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

Relative to California.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body, passed on the 31st of December last, the accompanying reports of heads of departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive asked for by the resolution.

On coming into office, I found the military commandant of the department of California exercising the functions of civil governor in that Territory; and left, as I was, to act under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, without the aid of any legislative provision establishing a government in that Territory, I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on that subject. I therefore did not interfere with the powers of the military commandant, who continued to exercise the functions of civil governor as before, but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With a view to the faithful execution of the treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act at the present session, with a full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in these Territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper departments.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of those Territories my desire that each Territory should, if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorise the establishment of any such Government without the assent of Congress, nor did I authorise any government agent or officer to interfere with or exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates, or over any convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed constitution. On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were that all measures of a domestic policy adopted by the people of California must originate solely with themselves; that while the Executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the formation of any government republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a government must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the interference of the Executive.

I am unable to give any information as to laws passed by any supposed government in California, or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had existed under my predecessor.

In advising an early application by the people of these Territories for admission as a State, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and angry dissensions among the people of the United States.

Under the constitution, every State has the right of establishing and from time to time altering its municipal laws and domestic institutions, independently of every other State and of the general government, subject only to the prohibitions and guarantees expressly set forth in the constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States, were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation. Still, as under the constitution, Congress has power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories of the United States, every new acquisition of territory has led to discussions on the question whether the system of involuntary servitude which prevails in many of the States should or should not be prohibited in that Territory. The periods of excitement from this cause which have heretofore occurred have been safely passed; but during the interval, of whatever length, which may elapse before the admission of the territories ceded by Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent.

Under these circumstances, I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasions for the unnecessary agitation of the public mind.

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of a State constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress and apply for admission as a State. This course on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted exclusively in consequence of any expression of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been promoted by the officers sent there by my predecessor, and were already in active progress of execution before any communication from me reached California. If the proposed constitution shall, when submitted to Congress, be found to be in compliance with the requisitions of the constitution of the United States, I earnestly recommend that it may receive the sanction of Congress.

The part of California not included in the proposed State of that name is believed to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the Territory, commonly designated by the name of New Mexico. If the people of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State government for that Territory, as ceded by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the question of boundary with Texas by a judicial decision. At present, however, no judicial tribunal has the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment.—Meanwhile I submit to Congress the question, whether it would be expedient before such adjustment to establish a territorial government, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically decide the question adversely to the State of Texas, or, by excluding it, would decide it in her favor. In my opinion, such a course would not be expedient, especially as the people of this Territory still enjoy the benefit and protection of their municipal laws, originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians. It is undoubtedly true that the property, lives, liberties, and religion of the people of New Mexico, are better protected than they ever were before the treaty of cession.

Should Congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, annex a condition to her admission as a State affecting her domestic institutions contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her temporarily to comply with it, yet the State could change her constitution at any time after admission, when to her it should seem expedient. Any attempt to deny to the people of the State the right of self-government in a matter which peculiarly affects themselves will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and upon the principles laid down in our own declaration of independence, they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must, as a State, submit to the will of their conquerors, in this regard, will meet with no cordial response among American freemen. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the United States, and not inferior to the rest of our countrymen in intelligence and patriotism; and no language of menace to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted right, substantially guarantied to them by the treaty of cession itself, shall ever be uttered by me, or encouraged and sustained by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected that, in the residue of the territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there, will, at the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves.

No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a government established by Congress over that part of the territory which lies eastward of the new State of California; and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will, at no very distant period, ask for admission into the Union are founded on unofficial information, which, I suppose, is common to all who have cared to make inquiries on that subject.

Seeing, then, that the question which now excites such painful sensations in the country will in the end certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the policy recommended in my annual message of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes, believing that we shall thus avoid the creation of geographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our political system. Connected, as the Union is, with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1850.

[The Documents accompanying the above Message are said to be very voluminous. The Intelligencer has published the Secretary of State's letter to the President, furnishing the papers. The Secretary states that during Mr. Polk's Administration T. O. Larkin, Esq. was appointed Confidential agent of the Department in California, and paid for his services $6,107. Mr. Clayton adds that no report has been received from Mr. King, who has been ill; but that he is expected soon in the U. States, when a report will then doubtless be made by him.

The Intelligencer also publishes the letter of instructions of Mr. Buchanan, late Secretary of State, to Wm. V. Voorhies, Esq., special agent sent by the late Administration to California, dated 7th Oct. 1848. After congratulations and glorifications over the annexation of California, the Secretary expresses the President's deep regret that Congress did not establish a territorial government; and says that the existing [military] government will continue till Congress supplies one. He urges the people to peace, quiet, prudence, and discretion, among themselves, &c. &c.

And finally, the Intelligencer publishes Mr. Clayton's letter of Instructions, dated April 3, 1849, to the Hon. T. B. King, whose duties were to convey despatches to the Naval and Military commanders in California; to procure information in regard to the population, productions, and resources of the country; the extent and character of Mexican grants of lands, of the public domain, minerals, Indian tribes, &c. &c.

As to forming their State government, the instructions are in conformity with the President's statements. He was distinctly informed, that any plan of government "must originate with themselves, and without the interference of the Executive."]

California Adventurers.—It will doubtless gratify many of our readers to see a list of the names of those who have gone from Wilmington to California. The one annexed is, we believe nearly, if not quite correct.

Thomas Ashe, Henry W. Bradley, Irving Ballard, Charles Briggs, Dr. Wm. D. Cowan, Guilford L. Dudley, Eugene Drake, John Ball, Geo. Ferguson, Samuel McGary, S. Levy, David Levy, Richard Langdon, Capt. Silas Martin, James H. Milmore, Dr. John Moore, Charles O'Donnell, R. J. Potts, Wm. J. Pickett, —— Scott, Wm. Ware, Geo. Walker, John Walker, Jr., D. W. Wood, Ezra Wood, John Wiley, Thos. Paine, Augustus Potter, John Sargeant—29.—*Wilmington Chron.*

The Augusta Republic of the 19th inst. says: A bale of Silk Cotton, raised by Mr. J. V. Jones, of Burke, weighing 470 lbs., was sold in this city by Adams, Hopkins & Co. at 14 cents. We understand that it was grown from the genuine seed, on three-quarters of an acre of land.

The instructions of the New York State Legislature, call upon their Senators "to resist all attempts to yield to slavery any part of new territory, *however small, and by whatever pretence of compromise.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

The California Question—Mr. Clemens' Resolution of Inquiry—Mr. Douglass's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

SENATE.

Mr. CLEMENS proposed to withdraw his motion for papers relating to recent movements in California, having understood that they had been communicated to the House of Representatives.

Mr. DOUGLASS expressed the hope that the motion would not prevail; it had been said that the people of California had been coerced to a formation of a constitution, and to seek admission into the Union. If that was true, it was due to the country that the most searching investigation should be had. This resolution went much farther than that which had been adopted in the other house, and he hoped that it would be adopted.

Mr. Smith stated that a most ample relation of this whole matter had been sent to the House, and that the President and his Cabinet had been anxious to give a full relation of the whole subject—that every line and scrap which had the least reference to it had been given with the most scrupulous fidelity. He would say, also, that when it should be laid before the Senate, it would be found that the proclamation of Gen. Riley, under which the Constitutional Convention in California had been organized and had acted, was issued under orders and authority derived from the late Administration, and before Gen. Riley had received any instructions whatever from the present Executive. He thought, therefore, that before the Senator from Illinois attempted to cast imputations upon the present Administration, because of the acts of Gen. Riley and the proceedings growing out of them, he should have waited for the papers, and ascertained who was responsible for those acts. The papers would make an entire octavo volume, and as all the information that could be given—as everything which had transpired relative to the entire subject had been stated in them, he thought it a useless, wasteful expenditure of the public money and time of the officers of the government, to ask that the same papers be copied and sent to the Senate—for, in no other way could this resolution be complied with.

With a view to save the time of the Senate, and to proceed to other and more urgent business, he renewed the motion which the Senator from Alabama had made and withdrawn—that the resolution be laid upon the table for the present—stating, at the same time, that if, on investigation, the most full and ample answer to every interrogatory had not been already sent to the House, he would cheerfully concur in the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Douglass said he had made no charge or insinuation against the Administration. He had merely referred to the fact that the press of the whole country were discussing the subject, and that imputations were daily being made that the Administration had coerced the action of the people of California, and taken measures to suppress a free expression of public opinion there on a certain subject, and which had nullified the great object and principle of the elective franchise. He did not know whether this was true or not. He hoped that no evidence would be found to justify the charge. He had then went on to say that the acts—the charging of which was designated the calumny—had been performed under the orders of the late administration. This making a charge against Mr. Polk and his cabinet for having been guilty of the very act which had been pronounced a foul calumny—as a friend of the lamented dead—as a friend of the late administration—he called upon the friends of Mr. Polk and his cabinet, to help him to redeem the memory of him who had passed from the stage of action from such base imputations. He called also upon the friends of Gen. Taylor to show their hands, and prove that they were equally willing to open to the broad light of day the acts of both administrations.

Mr. Smith said that he had not intimated that Gen. Riley's proclamation was improper, nor had he cast any imputation upon the late Administration. He had simply stated the facts on the subject, and informed the Senate when they came to examine the subject, that from the papers already sent to the other House, they would find that the proclamation referred to was issued under orders from the last, and not the present Administration, and that the responsibility of that act could not, therefore, be charged upon the Executive. What he had charged as calumny, was the imputation that the people of California had been coerced to certain action.

Mr. Clay made a few remarks in favor of laying the resolution over for the present. If it was found, on investigation, that the documents sent to the other House did not comain all that was requisite, he would cheerfully vote for the most searching inquiry that could be instituted. If there had been this Executive interference to produce this premature birth of a new State, the Senator from Illinois, in consideration of the character of the child which was born, ought rather to be gratified than otherwise. (Laughter.)

Mr. Douglass said that it was because the child was democratic that he had not believed the charge of coercion to be true. In fact, he was induced to the opinion, that if any body was responsible for inviting the people of California into the Union, it was himself, as at the last session he introduced a bill which undoubtedly called their attention to the necessity for admission into the Union, and if the Senate would have the secret out, he must confess that his object was to vindicate the child of which he claimed the paternity, from the scandalous charge of having been coerced into any measures.

Mr. Foote said he had very little solicitude about this matter until an imputation was cast upon the late administration, which would go out and be published to the world, and which he believed to be false. He was satisfied that whatever of evil had occurred in California, the late Administration was not responsible for it. He could not hear the character of the lamented dead traduced without calling for and insisting upon having the facts connected with the entire subject.

Mr. Dawson said it was due to the country, the Senate and the government, that they should have all the information necessary to their action. The Senator from Illinois had called upon the Senators to help him to bring to light something which the Whig Senators desired to conceal.

Mr. Dawson proceeded with the relation of the circumstances connected with the action of the Senate on the resolution, for the purpose of showing that the imputation of a desire for concealment was unjust; and he called upon the gentlemen to say whether there was any just ground for such language. Gen. Taylor would be incapable of making such an imputation on any man, and no honorable man ought to be willing to cast such an imputation upon him, or upon those who supported him.

Mr. Douglass expressed his thanks for the kind lecture which the Senator from Georgia had given him, and for the comparison which he had made between the course pursued by him and that of the Senator from Alabama. (Mr. Clemens,) with a view to an imputation upon him of having been guilty of discourtesy to Whig Senators. The Senator must recollect that the Senator from Connecticut had most dexterously endeavored to conceal and suppress inquiry. He had shown that he had been in communication with the Executive on this subject, and had endeavored to evade the resolution, and if he could not evade it, had declared that the resolution must be modified.—Did not such conduct justify the charge of concealment? The Senator might have better read his lecture to his friend from Connecticut, knowing what he had said was true, rather than to have charged him (Douglass) with discourtesy to his brother Senators. Such a course savored more of political tact than of courtesy.

Mr. Dawson appealed to the Senate whether he had exhibited any improper feelings on this occasion. He had not intended to read a lecture or impugn the courtesy of gentlemen upon this floor. The Senator had appropriated to himself much more of his remarks than the circumstances would warrant. His object had been to remove an unjust imputation upon Whig Senators, and he had endeavored to do it in a spirit of kindness, and without violating any rule of Senatorial decorum.

Mr. Smith remarked, that after what he had said, self-respect required that he should notice the imputation reiterated for the last half hour by the Senator from Illinois—that he had desired to conceal or cover up something that ought to be known. He was perfectly willing that the facts, as developed in the Senate this morning, should go to the country side by side with the charge made against him. That was all on that point. He proceeded to remark on the resolution itself. It certainly was not respectful to the President, nor dignified in the Senate, to call on the Executive to inform the Senate whether any census had been taken in California, when we all know that no such action had been had;—nor was it respectful to put interrogatories to him relative to other matters about which the Senate were fully as well informed as the President: nor to question him as to the grounds on which he based an opinion expressed in his message. But after what had transpired, he desired to withdraw his suggestion that the resolution should be modified, and he desired also to say that he would not repeat his motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Butler, of S. C., admitted that he saw no disposition to stifle inquiry; nor could he be induced to believe there was any such inclination on the part of the Executive. It seemed to him there was no necessity of multiplying calls, when similar inquiries to those which were offered in one branch had been passed in the other.

Mr. Clemens said he had not insisted upon the passage of the resolution, because the call of the House would elicit all the information which he desired. In regard to the new-born zeal of the Senator from Illinois, he would tell him that when his vote was most wanted he was deficient; for it had been through his agency alone that the inquiry had originally been postponed. He was satisfied with the resolution in the other end of the Capitol, and if it did not answer his expectation, he would propose others, and pass them without the aid of the Senator from Illinois. He moved the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Douglas asked, as a matter of courtesy, to say a word in reply.

Mr. Clemens refused to withdraw his motion to lay on the table, until after he had been appealed to by many Senators, and his colleague, (Mr. King) so to do.

"Mr. Douglass went into an explanation of his action, and was surprised that the Senator from Alabama should have made such an attack upon me, after a conversation which occurred between us, in the course of which he (Mr. Clemens) told me that he did not want me to take up the resolution again, because he had accomplished an object in the fact that it had been laid upon the table by a sectional vote, and he wanted to use that fact in the South to show that the North had refused and stifled investigation upon the subject.—I told him that he ought not to make such use of it, and that if he had accomplished his object, I had not; and I desired to take up the resolution again at the earliest moment, as it had been laid upon the table temporarily only by my motion, with my vote. I am astonished that the Senator from Connecticut did not understand the by-play that was going on, viz: that the Senator from Alabama did not desire to have that vote reversed. This was understood by Senators all around me, [the Democratic side.] (Great sensation.) It was for this reason, in addition to the public reason he had mentioned, that he had been anxious this morning that the resolution should be taken up and acted upon."

Many Southern Democratic Senators here rose, much agitated, and denied that they had entered into any such understanding. Among them were Senators Butler, Davis, of Mississippi, Rusk, Borland and Turney.

Mr. King, of Ala., could not believe that any Southern Senator was insincere in his efforts to get this information, and he called upon Mr. Douglass to name any who had voted for the resolution, and then professed opposition to it.

Mr. Douglass repeated the account of his interview with Mr. Clemens, adding that he had clearly informed Mr. C. that his purpose in moving to pass it over was only to put forward another resolution, which it was important to dispose of that day; that he was anxious to have his resolution taken up at a proper time and passed. He pointed, therefore, to Mr. Clemens himself as one in the category described by Mr. King.

Mr. Clemens. I do not know that it is necessary that I should say more in relation to the merits of this question, but there is a matter between the Senator from Illinois and myself which requires that something should be said by myself. And I take occasion to say that a Senator who undertakes to retail private conversation ought to be cautious what he says in relation to it, because if it should happen that the memory of the individual and his own should differ he might find himself awkwardly situated. But he runs no risk in retailing what I said. My lips avow what I do, and my hand is ready to defend it. I said to the Senator from Illinois pretty much what he has related, and something besides which he has not told. I did tell him, when he came to me and offered to make a motion to take up this resolution from the table, that I did not want his help. I did tell him also that the North had proved what I always knew—that the Northern Democrats wanted to shield the President from this investigation, because the slavery question was involved in it.

Mr. Shields. I disavow, for myself, any such imputation, that I gave a vote for any such purpose.

Mr. Clemens. The gentleman is perfectly at liberty to disavow it if he sees proper. I repeat that I said it, and I say it now, and I am responsible for what I say, sir; that the people of the Northern States were willing to shield the President from this investigation, because the question of slavery was involved in it; that on a resolution of this sort the entire body of the Northern Democracy were found voting against it. I told him that I wanted to show to the people of the South that they were laboring under a delusion.

Mr. Dickinson. I will thank the Senator not to read me out of the party. I voted against the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Clemens. I beg your pardon, sir. I said the people of the South had been heretofore laboring under the delusion that the Northern Democrats were their friends. I said it was a delusion, and I was glad to have an opportunity of explaining it to them. God deliver me from such friends as the Northern Democrats! I would rather trust Northern Whigs to-day. They commenced the game earlier, and have not to go so far to get in a proper position. Look at the resolutions of Democratic Legislatures and the messages of Democratic Governors, and the resolutions adopted by Democratic conventions, and then tell me about Northern Democrats being the friends of the South. They may vote in a body for the adoption of this resolution if they choose, but it will do us no good; because a similar resolution has already been adopted in the House, and this investigation must go on. They come forward now, with their aid, when we can afford to dispense with it. They tell us now they are willing to adopt the resolution, and the gentleman from Illinois says it is necessary to put himself in a right position. What is that position? It is to enable him to go before the country and to tell the South that he is still a friend of the South, and to deceive them a little longer. That is the position of the Northern Democrats. Put them to the test, put something practical before them, and where is the aid which we get from the Northern Democracy?

The junior Senator from Illinois (Mr. Shields) has seen proper to disavow a declaration made by me in terms which I suppose were meant to be offensive. I repeat, therefore, for his special benefit, what I said before, that I am responsible here and elsewhere.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, Mr. Davis, of Miss., and other Senators, interposed—and Mr. Clemens refrained from pursuing his invective.

Mr. Foote, the eccentric, now interposed and played the part of Pacificator. He was all honey and sugar in his words, and for once the lion "roared as gently as a sucking dove."

Mr. Butler followed in the same heavenly office, and said he did not understand Mr. Shields as intending personal offence towards Mr. Clemens.

Mr. Shields said certainly he did not.

Mr. Clemens said he was glad to hear it, and went on with his speech against the "Northern Democracy" and the acts of the Northern Democratic Legislatures. Every one of them, north of Mason and Dixon's line, he said, had passed insulting resolutions respecting the rights of the South.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, and Mr. Bright, of Indiana, each declared that their State Legislatures had not done so.

Mr. Clemens was glad to hear it. He soon after concluded his remarks.

Mr. Dickinson said that for himself he had always stood up for the South, and always would, and whenever the national issue was made, he would repudiate it, no matter whether it arise from the North or the South. The great body of the Northern people were as sound on the subject of slavery as any other part of the people. Take fifty men out from each section and all this agitation would cease. He intended to stand by the Union as it was. The agitation of the subject in one quarter furnished the food for agitation in another quarter. The sweeping denunciations of the North, such as we have heard from the Senator from Alabama, created sectional agitation at the South. He was sorry the subject had been introduced, but was glad to see it coming to a head.

If the North ever marched against the South, so help him God, if he had a sword to draw, he would draw it on the side of the South. He would sustain the North, too, in opposition to any urgent demands from the South. But the North would never march against the South. The sword would never be drawn. From this heat, a better spirit of conciliation would soon be produced. He would say to the Senator from Alabama, that by one of his speeches, he did more to provoke assaults of the North upon the South, than all the Garrisons and Phillipses had done. It would do more to promote agitation and incendiarism at the North, than all that had ever been done by abolitionism in the most fiendish portion of its career.

He would support the Union as long as it would secure harmony and peace; but, without them, as he had once said, the Union was not worth keeping. The remarks of the Senator had a tendency to dissolve the Union, by repudiating the Northern portion of the Democracy. The Democracy could not stand unless it was united. As a sectional party it could not stand. If the Democratic party was divided by sectional lines, so would the Whig party be, and the Union would be at once rent in pieces by sectional factions.

Mr. Foote thought his Alabama friend had gone too far in denouncing all the Northern "Democracy," and referred to George M. Dallas, James Buchanan and Levi Woodbury as shining exceptions.

Mr. Downs disclaimed, as a Southern man, that his friend from Alabama had reflected his sentiments, and expressed his confidence that the Northern Democracy would still continue to uphold Southern rights. After an explanation between Mr. Clemens, Mr. Douglass and Mr. Shields, the resolution was adopted, 48 to 3. The Senate adjourned.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1850.

I am happy to inform you that the proper law officers of the Government have resolved to bring the defaulters up to the ring-hold of the Locofoco Subtreasury law, and its famous 16th section, which reads thus:

"Any officer charged with the safe keeping of the public moneys, who shall loan, use, deposit in bank, or exchange any portion of them, shall be deemed guilty of felony, be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than —— years, and be fined in an amount equal to the sum thus embezzled. Any failure to pay over the money required, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlements".

The case of Purser Buchanan, recently decided by United States Supreme Court, is good against Messrs. Eli Moore, Isaac Hill, Samuel Medairy, the Denbys, the Halls, the Scotts, etc. etc. Now let those who have embezzled the public money "come up to the Captain's office and settle," or suffer the penalties of the law which Locofocoism has devised to bring defaulters to judgment! Does not that law pronounce them felons, worthy of the penitentiary?

The New Orleans Bulletin, in commenting upon Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore's conduct, holds the following language:

"This is now the fashionable mode of covering up defalcations, and parties in order to square their accounts, trump up exorbitant and outrageous charges for pretended services, and under the most ridiculous and frivolous pretensions.

Here is a man whose regular salary is 4 or $5,000 per annum, for constant attention and employment in the regular duties of his office, has the hardihood to pay himself two hundred thousand dollars of the public money in his hands, under the pretence that he is entitled to it for extra services, in making other payments than those strictly in the line of his duty as Navy Agent, which extra services probably did not require one hour additional attendance at his office, nor involve one tithe of the responsibility attending his regular duties, but for which he charges more than forty-fold his full yearly salary; and in his published card, has the brazen impudence to say this sum of two hundred thousand dollars is "a limited amount"!!! If the amount is "limited," his audacity certainly is not.

We do hope the present session will not be allowed to pass over without the enactment of a law which will effectually check such proceedings in future."

When the Locofocos were turned out of power, who does not recollect the host of defaulters who were exposed and published to the world—the Harrises, Boyds, Spencers, Hawkinses, etc., etc. Out of some sixty Land Office Receivers and Registers—all Locofocos—there were only four or five who were not speculators or defaulters, besides the Swartwouts, the Prices, &c., in other branches of the Government service.

And now a singular state of things is transpiring. The defaulters are coming to light. They have been doing a snug business with the people's money under the late Polk Administration. It takes such an honest man as Zachary Taylor, at the head of the people's Government, to bring up the delinquents with a round turn: and he will do it. So look out, gentlemen peculators and defaulters! POTOMAC.

The National Intelligencer says:—We are glad to learn that the Hon. Mr. Calhoun, who was confined to his lodgings for a week past by a pleuritic attack, is considered out of danger.

When a gentleman marries a lady, beautiful and rich, his friends say, "He has married a perfect Bird of Paradise." If the lady happens to be poor, however, they say: "A perfect Bird of Paradise, with the exception of the feathers."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To E. J. HALE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* You have given a proper, concise notice of the death of the Rev. COLIN MCIVER; but there seems to be a general desire to see a further and more extended obituary. To fulfil this desire, in some measure, I beg leave to furnish the following action for the columns of your paper:—

"At a meeting of the Session of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, Jan'y 22d, 1850,

Resolved, That this Session cordially respond to the just and appropriate remarks of the Rev. J. O. Stedman at the funeral of our lamented friend, Rev. COLIN MCIVER, and respectfully request a copy thereof, to be spread upon the minutes of the Session, and for publication.

2d. Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for our deceased friend, a suitable monument be erected to his memory; and that a subscription be opened for this purpose at once, and that no individual subscription exceed one dollar.

3d. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to carry the above resolutions into effect."

In compliance with the first resolution, the Rev. J. O. Stedman cheerfully furnished a copy of his address.

It will be seen that this address is fraught with much good sense, and breathes the spirit of the Gospel; that the delineations of character are just and apt and lucid. The address will hereafter be published entire. Entertaining as I do, a proper respect for the economy of the Press, I will not at present do more than make a few quotations, which I hope you will publish for the gratification of many friends. The Preacher commences,—

"The character of our departed friend is so well known in this community, where he has been so long resident, that it seems to me unnecessary to speak of it particularly. Even if the occasion called for such particularity, I do not feel qualified to speak of his character as it deserves. It will doubtless be expected of me, however, to give it a passing notice—if not in the way of eulogy, at least as a mark of respect to the memory of a venerated minister of Christ, who has spent most of his life among you, and whose kindness and attention to you and your children, and whose long, tried and faithful services to the church of his early choice, will not soon be forgotten."

"The name of the deceased is associated with some of my earliest recollections; and from infancy, I may say, I was taught, as I have been accustomed, to respect and honor him. And this has been the case with many of you, who, in his day have grown up to manhood, and are now settled in life, with your children growing up as olive plants by your side. He was my father's intimate, warm and steady friend—he counselled with him in difficulties, visited him in sickness, imparted christian consolation to him in his last moments, and preached his funeral discourse. I had not the privilege of seeing and conversing with him in his last hours, and cannot therefore speak of his experience and expressions at that solemn time.—Suffice it to say that, as might have been expected, he gave sufficient evidence of his firm and unwavering confidence in the Rock of Salvation—Jehovah Jesus—and enjoyed, in the immediate prospect of dissolution, that full and sweet peace which flows from a conscious sense of reconciliation through the blood of the everlasting covenant.

"I am here to-day, unexpectedly to myself, to discharge the last sad duty in reference to him, which might better have devolved upon an older, more experienced and competent person. There is, however, a providence in this, and I must meet the exigence, and in the absence of your Pastor, discharge the duty as well as I can."

We judge of man's character more from his general walk and conversation than from his death. As he is from day to day in his ordinary business and constant intercourse with his fellow-men, under the shifting scenes incident to our fallen condition, so is he really to be regarded. And I shall not be mistaken as to your convictions respecting the deceased, when I say that you will all be ready to bear united and decided testimony to his general consistency and uprightness of deportment during his long sojourn with you.

Flaws there may have been, and evidently were in his conduct—(and who is without faults?)—but they were venial and did not detract from the merit of that sincerity of purpose, and ardent and constant attachment to friends, and courteous and kindly regard to all, which he was known ever to manifest under the different phases of his checkered history. You have always found him steadily and quietly pursuing his duties, seeking, in all simplicity, honesty and godly sincerity, to serve his generation according to the will of God, as opportunity afforded; and from preaching the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, whose doctrines and precepts he ardently loved, he never shrunk when opportunity offered. To his unexceptionable moral character, and his steady perseverence in the discharge of duty, you will all bear testimony.—He had his trials, but in all his conflicts the words of the Saviour were a cordial to his soul. It cannot be expected that all men should think and act alike on all subjects. It would be strange if it were so. Many may have differed from him in some measures which he thought essential to the interests and well being of the Church of Christ; but all will accord to him the credit of sincerity of purpose, integrity, and a conscientious regard to the glory of God. He was a Presbyterian—an intelligent, clear-headed, warm-hearted, thoroughgoing Presbyterian of the old style—he was born and brought up in the bosom of this branch of Christ's Church, and loved it as he loved his own soul. He was a scion of a noble stock, and came over to this country from Scotland when young, bringing with him those great commanding principles of religion which had been instilled into his mind in infancy. He sprung from that illustrious race of God's people, whose chief characteristic for centuries has been, their love for the Bible and the doctrine and order of Christ's house;—who perilled their all in defence of their principles and laid down their lives for their religion—a people who at an early period sought an asylum and a home in this land of freedom; and in truth planted here the tree of liberty and watered it with their tears and their blood. What else could be expected of a man descended from such a parentage, but that he would maintain with invincible tenacity the principles he thus inherited? For this he was to be respected and honored—for this, we *did* respect and honor him; and for this we believe he was honored of God and is now enjoying his reward."

The preacher then commended the widow and relatives to God and to the Word of his grace.—This is but a brief specimen of the address; and yet too much I fear to occupy a place in your valuable paper. A FRIEND.

The New York Express has the following information, in a telegraphic despatch from Washington:

THE CUBA EXPEDITION STARTED AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1850.

News has been received here, for some days past, by the Administration, that the Cuba Revolutionists are again at work—that they have raised large sums of money—that their expedition is again pretty well under way—that they have plenty of arms, munitions of war, &c. &c.—but that now they will *act according to law*—that they will not concentrate their forces here, in the United States—nor rendezvous here—nor organize here—but assemble altogether, at a fixed time, say on the Isthmus of Darien, or it may be in Yucatan, or it may be on some island, the *locus in quo*, if agreed upon, not yet being known.

The head quarters of these Revolutionists is at one of the Hotels in this city, from whence they are carrying on operations upon a grand scale. One of the largest theatres of their operations is in New York city.

Thus as South Carolina & Co. insist upon walking out of the Union, Cuba and Canada are half willing to fight to get in.

The Richmond Republican, in allusion to the amount of juvenile depravity, &c. &c. brought to light by the late police reports in New York, says that resolutions denouncing the sins of others, coming from such sources, can only be compared to the supposed case of a deputation from Sodom and Gomorrah, expostulating with Abraham on slaveholding.

The Ball in Motion.—At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Rutherford, held on the 14th inst., at which Gen. Wm. F. Jones presided, resolutions were adopted, expressing the opinion that Gov. Manly "cannot secure the support of the Whig party in Western North Carolina," warmly expressing the preference of the meeting for John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, recommending a Convention to be held in Greensboro' on the 27th March, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and appointing delegates to the same. Also approving the Administration of Gen. Taylor.—*Raleigh Star.*

A writer in the Carolina Watchman goes for John A. Gilmer, Esq., of Guilford as the Whig Candidate for Governor.

A correspondent of the Hornets' Nest proposes the name of the Hon. Calvin Graves as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

SLANDERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington Union of Thursday, published the following:

"It seems that, with all his professed respect for the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives, he [the President of the United States] takes no pains to conceal his passion, when the representatives of the people call upon him for information relating not to his, but to the people's Government. From more than one source we have heard this fact stated; and further, that the President of the people makes no hesitation in denouncing, even in the bitterest terms, the impertinent curiosity of the people's representatives."

The National Intelligencer thus nails the slander upon the slanderer:

Loose libels of the press upon the President, however wanton and however bitter, may well be treated with contemptuous silence—that is, allowed to pass unregarded by contemporary presses friendly to him and his Administration. Some such, however, which affect relations so important, and so well defined by the President himself, as those between the Legislative Bodies and the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, are occasionally entitled to notice. Of such a character we consider that which is comprised in the above extract.

We feel authorized to say, therefore, that each of the statements in the extract referred to is untrue and without foundation; and that the President has never been known to speak of the Representatives of the People, or their calls for information, in any other terms or temper than those which he has employed towards them in his late Annual Message, and also in his Inaugural Address.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17.—Schr. Jas. G. King from New York. 18.—Brigs Callender from Turks Island, Moselle from Boston, Harriet Newell from Providence, R. I., Lucy Atwood from Baltimore; Schrs. Convert from Newport, R. I., H. M. Jenkins from Providence, R. I., Leesburg from Philadelphia, Br. schr. Azorian from Nassau, N. P. 19.—Brigs William Nichols and Sam. Small from Boston; Schr. H. D. Leighton from New York. 20.—Brigs Tremont from Boston, David Duffell from New York, Br. Brig Vixen from Newport, Wales; Schrs. Nucullus and S. C. Davis from N. York. 21.—Brig Hylas from Boston; Schr. L. P. Smith from New York, Br. Schr. J. H. Johnson from Nassau, N. P. 22.—Brig Hellen Hayden from New York, Br. Brig Compeer from Bristol, England; Schr. E. S. Powell from New York.

We are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILIPS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Fayetteville District—to be voted for by the voters in that part of the Town included in said District.

Election to take place at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 7th Feb'y next.

Jan. 28, 1850. 4-2w

A few quintals of prime COD FISH, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 26, 1850. 4tf

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.
CURE FOLLOWS CURE.

MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of
WILD CHERRY,

THE original and genuine Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Croup, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above Diseases, is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

STILL ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

Read this Extraordinary Case.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, and difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming, there was an obscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was reduced and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.

2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack Tp., Pa.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO AL

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1850.

THE PLANK ROAD.—The Board of Directors have located the line to Carthage, via the Round Top, thence north of Col. McDougald's. The Engineer is engaged in staking the line, which his further examinations satisfy him is a very advantageous one. Preparations to offer the whole line to Carthage to Contractors are progressing as rapidly as possible. [*See Advertisements.*]

Two Steam Mills have arrived, which will be put up without delay at convenient points between Round Top and Carthage. They will cut about 10,000 feet each, daily.

The incessant rains have retarded the work considerably; but seven miles of the road between this and Murchison's Factory are completed and in use, and the laying of the lumber on the remainder of that route is progressing.

We understand that travellers, wagoners especially, are delighted with the work; and that a very intelligent gentleman from the up country, who is extensively engaged in hauling to and from this place, expresses the opinion that it must be a profitable investment.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The Hillsborough Democrat states that *eighty* subscribers, of the hundred wanted to complete the subscription, have been obtained.

P. S. Mecklenburg has added one more, and it is believed that Cabarrus will add two to her six.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON CALIFORNIA.—We refer the reader with pride and pleasure to the admirable message in reply to the resolutions of Mr. Venable, by which the Locofocos evidently hoped to get something to criminate the Administration. It is a manly, straight-forward account of the patriotic and constitutional course of the President.

And yet, (the reader will scarcely believe it,) the Union says that there is "a want of directness in the statements" of the message! "a plain and patent attempt to make it as barren as possible": &c. &c. The reader will see how false are these allegations.

MR. CLAY.—It is stated in letters from Washington that Mr. Clay is engaged in preparing a proposition to compromise the extreme views of North and South on the slavery question.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—A meeting was held at Duplin Court, last week, which, after speeches by Warren Winslow, Esq. of this place, and Lucien Holmes and H. I. Toole, Esqrs. of Wilmington, adopted a series of resolutions in favor of the proposed Southern Convention; recommending the other counties in the District to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to a Convention at Wilmington on the first Monday of March, for the selection of Delegates to the Southern Convention. And pledging the support of the meeting to the measures of the Southern Convention.

50 Delegates to the Wilmington Convention were appointed.

The officers of the meeting were, Jas. Pearsall, President; Halsted Bowden and David Gillespie, Vice Presidents; Jeremiah Pearsall and R. K. Bryan, Secretaries.

A meeting for the same purpose is called in Wilmington, for this evening.

We presume that a meeting will be held in this place during the ensuing Special Term of the Superior Court. It is proper that it should be so.—For, whatever doubts may be entertained of the usefulness of a Southern Convention, North Carolina should not be absent from such a one, since it is to be. She may further wise counsels, or assist to defeat rash ones.

Our own opinion is, that if it is intended to remonstrate with the North,—to pass solemn resolutions,—it is useless. They will scarcely be heeded. If it is intended that the Convention shall declare a dissolution of the Union, and form a Southern Confederacy, it is premature, unwise, and unpatriotic. That step should only be resorted to when all other hope is abandoned.

With these views, we regretted to see the Convention called; but, being called, North Carolina should be represented by her wisest and ablest men.

THE CLAYTON COMPROMISE BILL.—Notwithstanding the perfect demonstration presented by the speech of Mr. Badger, of the disastrous results to the South which would have followed the adoption of the so-called Compromise Bill of the session of 1847-8, the Union and some others of the Locofoco papers continue to cry out against the defeat of that bill in the House, as a wrong to the South. They do this in defiance of the declaration of Mr. Phelps of Vermont, that *he* introduced the leading feature into that bill with the knowledge and intention that *it would secure to the Free Soil party all that they contend for*, and of course deprive the South of every vestige of its rights. The Union and its assistants in this work of deception take good care not to publish nor allude to this deliberate declaration of Mr. Phelps, the Vermont Senator who is now pressing the insulting resolutions of his State upon the Senate.—To let their readers see that declaration, would deprive them of the power to deceive.

We have now to present another evidence, not only of the character of that bill, but of the views of Mr. Clayton, who, with Mr. Phelps, concocted it, and who presented it to the Senate and was its leading advocate. The following is from the Philadelphia North American, a paper devotedly friendly to Mr. Clayton, and entirely in his confidence, so much so as to be universally regarded as his organ:—

"Now the Clayton bill (says the North American,) proposed to refer this point to the Supreme Court of the United States, *which could never have decided it in any other way than against the slave-owners;* IT HAD, IN FACT, BEEN SO DECIDED, as we may say on the faith of precedents establishing all the principles involved, already. *Mr. Clayton*, who offered the bill, *was in favor of the free-soil, or Wilmot proviso, principle, and had openly voted for it in the Senate;* and in the Senate also, as is, we believe, well known, he voted with those who endeavored to amend the Mexican treaty so as to bring in the new territories with slavery excluded therefrom by treaty stipulation. Had that bill [the Clayton Compromise bill] passed the House, as it did the Senate, we should have escaped the present unhappy struggle, the fury of dissension which distracts the country, with all the threats and meditated treasons of the *Pennsylvanian's* Southern friends; and *we should have had California and New Mexico both free territories into the bargain.* But that South which the *Pennsylvanian* loves—"not wisely, but too well"—chose to repudiate a bill which would have settled the territorial question *against them*, and settled it peaceably; it preferred a contest—a fierce and violent struggle—a new edition of the Nullification fury of 1833—an assault upon the Union itself."

THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—To show the estimation in which the decisions of this tribunal are held in other States, we mention, that a Law Bookseller in one of the Northern cities has just ordered nearly 100 volumes of the Reports, and that to our knowledge nearly 100 more have been sold to Booksellers North and South within the last ten months.

We have the pleasure of informing our subscribers at Rockingham, that the Postmaster General has directed the mail from Cheraw to be despatched after the arrival of the mail from Fayetteville, at 4½ P. M. By this schedule the Observer will reach Rockingham on Tuesday night, as formerly.

FROM EUROPE.—The Niagara has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst.

Cotton had advanced within the fortnight a farthing per lb. Fair Uplands are quoted at 6¾d. (equal to 13½ cents.) The sales of the week ending the 12th were 69,000 bales, of which speculators took 49,000. The market was buoyant, though the committee of brokers found they had under estimated the stock on hand by 80,000 bales.

Flour had declined 6d. per bbl., and Corn 6d. per 480 lbs.

Money unusually abundant. Stocks firm. Consols 97⅛. U. S. 6 per cents 105½ to 106.

Gen. Taylor's Message had been extensively published in England, and very favorably received.

A proclamation had been issued in France against all description of clubs and political associations.

Twenty-five thousand French troops are to remain at Rome to sustain the Pope.

LIGHT AHEAD!—There is some reaction upon the Anti-Slavery excitement in the North. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce remarks of the action at Albany:—

"The spell appears to be broken which has so befooled politicians, and brought the country to a crisis of real danger, from which it will require all the wisdom of the wise to rescue it unharmed."

Of the action at Harrisburg, Pa., the second of the Free States in population, the Pennsylvanian remarks:—

"We perceive that the usual string of anti-slavery resolutions has been presented to the present Legislature, and on Saturday last, the House, by a vote of 46 nays to 40 yeas, refused to take them up. We are glad to see this decision, and hope it may be persisted in. At this moment, when the whole country is shaken by contentions arising from impracticable and useless causes of irritation, why should Pennsylvania lend her aid to increase the public danger and difficulty? Ours is a Commonwealth peculiarly devoted to the Union. Our people have no sympathies with the agitators from either section. As a healthy indication of the true popular feeling on this subject, we notice that the Harrisburg "KEYSTONE"—a paper strongly inclined to support the Free Soil principles—doubts the policy of passing any such resolutions as those presented to the Legislature."

The "Courier" says that the Free Soilers in the Legislature have surrendered to the Hunkers upon the Slavery question. It declares that "Free Soilism, in this State, is a distinct party principle, or as connected in any way with the democratic party, has ceased to have any existence. The Barnburners have grounded their arms, ceased the contest, abandoned every position, and given up, even the *side arms*, which are generally retained as a point of honor.

THE "NATURAL ALLIES" OF THE SOUTH.—We ask the reader to notice what Mr. Clemens, the Locofoco Senator from Alabama, thinks of his Locofoco friends of the North, on the slavery question. Mr. Clemens has not been long enough at Washington to learn that it is not politic thus to speak the truth of the Northern wing of his party. He will no doubt be speedily whipped into the traces.

SENATORIAL BULL.—Mr. Bradbury of Maine made a long speech some days ago on the subject of removals from office by the present Administration. Several matters occurred in the course of his speech to amuse the Senate at the expense of the Senator, but none more than his declaration that Gen. Taylor had actually removed from office a man who had been a soldier in the last war with Great Britain, who had received serious wounds, *and was left dead on the field of battle!* It was only when a roar of laughter greeted the remark, that Mr. Bradbury corrected himself. The man had only been left *for* dead on the field.

MODESTY.—The N. Y. Express, in reply to our remarks upon its attack on Mr. Badger for his opposition to the Branch Mint in that city, says,—

"In regard to the necessity of a Mint in New York, the people here are much more capable of judging than Senator Badger or the very wisest of his constituents."

Of course, no one out of New York has a right to an opinion on the subject, and Mr. Badger, when the bill comes up, must vote for it! The Express pronounces any other course, a disregard of "the right"—that paper being sole self constituted judge of what is right. As to our own imputed ignorance of New York, we should rejoice in it if there were nothing there better than the New York Express.

A REMINISCENCE.—The Richmond Whig occasionally reminds the veteran Editor of the Union of what he said when he was a younger and a better man than he is now. One of the last and best of these revivals of what Mr. Ritchie had forgotten, puts an extinguisher on the Union's incessant complaints against Gen. Taylor for not coming out in his message against the Wilmot Proviso; its constant appeals to him to "come out at once and declare his determination." "They [the Whigs] should go to Gen. Taylor, (says the Union,) and tell him to act like a patriot and a man of courage, *and announce, without reserve, the course which he intends to pursue.*"

The Whig first showed, that in 1820, under precisely similar circumstances, Mr. Monroe, the then Republican President, did not say one word in his Message about the Missouri Question, which was then agitating the whole country and endangering the Union quite as much as the Wilmot Proviso is now. Mr. Ritchie, then Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, not only did not complain of this omission, but highly applauded Mr. Monroe's Message. And further, he laid down the law as follows:—

"Every member of Congress should vote as he thinks right; and the President, when any bill comes to him, must consult his own conscience. HE *should not have anything to do with the Legislature,* 'TILL THEY COME OFFICIALLY BEFORE HIM."

Thus spoke Mr. Ritchie in 1820. He was then a friend to Mr. Monroe. His doctrine is altogether the reverse now; for he is an enemy to Gen. Taylor, who does exactly what Mr. Monroe did.

THE OTHER BROWN.—Since our last, in which we noticed the sudden disappearance of the Locofoco Caucus candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, to avoid an arrest for sundry forgeries, by means of which he had defrauded the government, we learn that he had been a very important man in the ranks of the party at Washington. He was a clerk in the Pension office, in which capacity he travelled to Richmond, Va., during the last Presidential campaign, and made a vulgar speech against General Taylor. His next feat was to write the Life of Cass, or rather the *two* Lives of Cass, the one for the North and the other for the South, which were exposed, so much to the confusion of the Locofoco party, as our readers no doubt recollect. He was one of the regular orators and resolution writers of the party at Washington during that campaign. And when Gen. Taylor came into office, he was at once removed, as an office holder who so neglected his duties to electioneer ought to have been. He was a special pet of the Editors of the Union.

QUEER COMPLIMENT.—The Union quotes from the Pennsylvanian a remark that Mr. Cass's late speech on the Wilmot Proviso is "close, compact, and amazingly to the point." This is poking fun at the General. The speech fills nearly 20 of the broad columns of the National Intelligencer, in very small type.

Capt. Alex'r McKenzie has been appointed Postmaster at Cheraw, in place of Brown Bryan, Esq. whose failing health induced him to resign.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Report of the Comptroller of New York furnishes some remarkable facts, which ought to encourage the friends of Internal Improvement in other parts of the country. No one whose memory dates as far back as twenty-five years, can forget the furious opposition and ridicule which assailed De Witt Clinton's Canal system. Fortunately he triumphed over all opposition, and now who can estimate the benefits, pecuniary, political, and social, which have flowed from his grand conceptions? In a pecuniary point of view,—The Comptroller says that the entire cost of all the Canals, to the 30th Sept. last, is $33,214,158 62. Thirty-three millions of dollars! Is it possible that such an immense sum can have been *profitably* expended on canals alone, within the limits of one State? It is even so. Their clear income last year, after deducting all expenses of collection, superintendence, and repairs, and after making a reduction of 10 per cent. in the rates of toll, was $2,757,102 71, which is 6 per cent. on $45,951,711 71. For five years past, the net income has averaged 6 per cent. on $39,515,279 66.

But, of the whole thirty-three millions, nearly fifteen millions has been expended in enlarging the Erie Canal, no part of which enlargement has yet come into use. So that in fact the $2,757,102 71 of net income is realized upon an investment of less than eighteen millions. This is at the rate of 15 per cent. How long will it take a State to grow rich upon such an investment? When the Erie canal enlargement comes into use, (next year,) the State income will be immensely increased.

The revenue is so appropriated as to pay off, in twenty years, the entire debt incurred in making the canals, and, during the same time, to give a million a year to the completion of other works! At the end of the twenty years, it is expected that the State will have secured a perpetual exemption from taxation, with a revenue of millions. Noble and enlightened State policy!

The Comptroller says,

"The increased wealth of the people of this State, produced by the construction of the canals, cannot be estimated with accuracy. The aggregate valuation of real and personal estate in the year 1848, was $651,619,595.

"It is conceived to be a safe estimate to assume that the canals have doubled the aggregate value of the property of the people of the State, and of its annual product.

"The commercial facilities which they afford, have given birth to towns and cities; have more than doubled the population of entire sections; they have given a large and increasing value to soil, which would have been unoccupied, or have yielded but a coarse subsistence, but for the aid of artificial transit; and in a variety of ways, have multiplied employments and profits.

"A large share of the canal revenues are paid by the people of other States, to whom our canals afford the cheapest and safest mode of commercial access to the seaboard. Nor is any injustice inflicted upon our western neighbors by the imposition of toll on their produce and merchandise. On the contrary, we have conferred on them a boon, only second in value to the benefits enjoyed by our own citizens. The construction of the Erie Canal has added many millions, probably twenty times its entire cost, to the value of the lands and productions of the flourishing States which border on the western lakes.

"It is a source of satisfaction to reflect, that a policy which has produced such beneficial results at home, has at the same time carried population and wealth, and imparted prosperity to the fertile regions beyond us.

"To the successful accomplishment of an enlightened system of Internal Improvements, we may attribute, in a large degree, our commercial supremacy, and the commanding position of the State in its relations to other States and to the confederacy. It has brought within our borders an amount of commerce, which almost baffles computation. It is the reciprocal commerce of free States, which, while mutually beneficial, each conferring and receiving blessings and promoting the welfare of all, adds new strength to those political ties which bind separate communities together in harmonious and perpetual union."

All these benefits result from the Canals, which are State works exclusively. The Rail Roads, with which the State is intersected in various parts, are individual enterprises, not subject to the jurisdiction of the State, and not therefore embraced in the Report of the Comptroller.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The 2d section of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the United States provides, that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., (a Northern Judge,) in a decision affirming the rights of a slaveholder under this provision, declared that it was the corner stone of the Union, without which the Union would never have been formed.

An act of Congress was passed Feb'y 12th, 1793, to carry into effect this article of the constitution. But the act and the article are now utterly disregarded.

In our opinion, the open violation of this supreme law of the land, by Northern people, and Legislatures, and Courts, is the greatest wrong perpetrated by the North against the South. And unless it be remedied, and this wrong redressed, (of which we confess we see no hope,) the irritation will inevitably lead to violence between the two sections. The Southern people cannot and will not stand this robbery, perpetrated by the whole North, people and authorities. No Southern man is assisted, nay, no Southern man is allowed, but at the peril of his life, to assert his constitutional rights and reclaim his property.

The Governor of Maryland, (a State which suffers immensely in this way,) has sent a special message to the Legislature on the subject, calling its attention to a case in which John Lee, Esq. of Frederick county, in that State, had arrested his negro in the city of New York, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State discharged him, notwithstanding he confessed that he was Mr. Lee's property, and all other proof was presented, except, forsooth, a copy, *in writing*, under the seal of the Governor of Maryland, of the laws showing that slavery was tolerated in that State! Mr. Lee tendered oral testimony, and the printed laws of the State, such as are read in the courts of Maryland; but it all would not do. His negro was taken from him.

Another case presented by the Governor in his Message, is that of a man named Little, of Washington county, Md., who is now in the jail of Huntingdon county, Penn., awaiting his trial on a charge of kidnapping a negro, the kidnapping consisting in his capture of a fugitive slave. The slave was set at liberty, and Little clapped in jail, heavily ironed, and treated as a felon.

The Legislature of Maryland forthwith adopted a resolution to refund to Mr. Lee his expenses, and directing the Attorney General of Maryland to carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, at the expense of the State. And another resolution directing the Governor to employ counsel to defend Little, who is a poor man.

In this same county of Huntingdon, a citizen of Maryland was killed a year ago in a popular tumult occasioned by an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave; and the man who killed him was acquitted!

OHIO.—The Senate of Ohio, which has been for about seven weeks a scene of wrangling and rowdyism, has at last been organized. A compromise was made, by which the Speaker, Blake, (whose election was contested,) resigned, on condition that Converse, (Whig,) should be elected in his place. Converse was accordingly elected, 25 votes to 7. The Governor's Message was then received, and the Legislature proceeded to business.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Thursday the 17th inst., Mr. Badger introduced a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Francis Nash. Referred.

Nearly the whole sitting was occupied in the debate of which a sketch is given in another part of this paper.

On Monday the 21st, after memorials, and a debate on repairing and improving a dam at the head of Cumberland Island, on the Ohio river,—[we wish Congress would repair and improve some of our North Carolina rivers]—

Mr. Foote's resolution declaring that it is expedient for Congress to establish territorial governments for California, Deseret and New Mexico, was taken up.

Mr. Cass spoke at great length on the subject. He defined the duty and power of Congress over territories, and the difference between instituting a territorial government and legislating for a territory. He denied the right of Congress to establish a Territorial government at all, and the policy of doing so. The word territory, as used in the Constitution, was intended to be applied to soil, and not to communities springing up on it. The power to make needful rules and regulations applied to territory as property. Exclusive jurisdiction over land did not imply a right to make laws for *people*, or to dispose of people or property.

The doctrine carried us back to the middle ages, where the right of lord was every thing, and the rights of man nothing.

The clause in the constitution gave Congress simply the right to sell the land. Congress has no power to pass any law respecting slavery in the territories.

Congress could under the constitutional power to make needful rules and regulations, establish territorial governments; but when the land was sold, the U. S. government had no more power over it. If power over public land gave to Congress power over the people, then Congress would have power over the States, where the government had public land. Mr. Cass passed the highest encomium on the constitution adopted by California, as wise and just.

Mr. Cass, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

On Tuesday, Mr. Cass resumed and concluded his speech on the Wilmot Proviso question. The whole speech, as delivered during the two days, occupies about 19 columns of the Intelligencer, in very small type. He pursued his constitutional objections to the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. He then descanted upon its expediency, maintaining that while the South were right in their opposition to it, because of its being unconstitutional, and would never abandon that opposition, the advocates of the Proviso might well withhold it, because slavery could never enter the territories.—His views were now before the Senate, and in a few days the people of his State would have them. He could never vote for the Wilmot Proviso. His State had instructed him to do so. He admitted the right of his State to instruct him, and when the question came before them in a practical shape, he would show his obedience to the instructions, and to his own sentiments, by giving up that trust as a Senator, which he could no longer perform.

Mr. Webster offered a resolution declaring that a provision ought to be made for giving every male citizen or farmer intending to become a citizen, a quarter section of public land, subject to entry at private sale, for the purpose of cultivating, with power to devise the same by will, but not to sell it.

The Memorial of the Legislative Council of Deseret, asking admission into the Union as a State, or organization as a Territory, was debated, and referred to the Committee on Territories, in preference to the Committee on the Judiciary, by a vote of 30 to 20. A like disposition was made, 25 votes to 22, of Mr. Foote's bill to provide Territorial governments for California, New Mexico, and Deseret, and to enable the people of Jacinto, in Texas, to form a State government.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hunter presented a bill to abolish the office of Secretary of the Interior, and the Department so called.

Mr. Phelps spoke at length in defence of the Vermont resolutions against slavery.

On Thursday, Mr. Clay presented a memorial, asking Congress to purchase Mount Vernon. Referred.

Mr. Clay's resolution directing the Library committee to purchase the original manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address, was taken up, debated, and adopted. Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Foote advocated it, and Messrs. Davis of Miss. and Borland opposed it.

Mr. Clay made a most beautiful and touching appeal to the feelings of his auditory. He dwelt upon the great respect and veneration which every man felt for every thing connecting them with the history and times of the past, but particularly connected with Washington. He thought that amid the frequent and discordant sounds and cries of disunion, which resounded daily in both Houses of Congress, the patriot might find refreshment in the perusal of the noble document written by the hand of Washington—that hand which after wielding the sword to obtain independence for his country, wrote that wholesome and noble advice contained in the Farewell Address. He alluded to his having in his parlor a broken goblet used by Washington in his campaigns, and said there was nothing there so much treasured as that broken goblet.

Mr. Webster mentioned his having purchased a small casket of medals collected by Washington, which had been refused by Congress, and to the visiter and the stranger, there was nothing so pleasing as that small casket of medals.

Mr. Butler spoke at length in favor of the bill to provide more effectually for the recovery of fugitive slaves. He reviewed the legislation of the free States, whereby it was attempted to defeat the Constitution, and commented in the severest terms upon the sentiments of those who endeavored to defraud the master of his slave. In the course of his remarks he brought Messrs. Baldwin, Chase and others to the floor in explanation.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Thursday the 17th, the disreputable scene occurred which is described on our first page.

On Friday, Mr. Clingman moved to postpone the election of Doorkeeper and Postmaster till the 1st of March 1851.

On Saturday, this motion was adopted, 100 to 98. The effect is to keep in office Mr. Horner, Whig, as Doorkeeper, and Mr. Johnson, Loco, as Postmaster, till within two days of the close of the next session of Congress.

Various efforts were made by the Locos, assisted by the Speaker, to reverse this decision.

On Monday, a decision of the Speaker, having that object in view, was *reversed*, 102 votes to 101.

And so, after about ten days' hard work, costing about $30,000, that *most important* matter was disposed of.

The Message from the President, (see preceding page,) was received.

Also, a message enclosing the correspondence with Lady Franklin, the wife of Sir John Franklin. The President expresses regret that the lateness of the season, the want of suitable vessels, and the want of an appropriation, prevented his despatching vessels in search of the missing expedition.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bailey offered the usual resolutions to refer the various portions of the President's Message to the appropriate committees.

On which, Mr. Clingman obtained the floor and spoke for nearly an hour on the subject of slavery. Mr. C. expressed his confidence in the judgment and integrity and patriotism of the President; and in commenting upon the views advanced by him in the Message, said there was no real difference between the President and himself. He admitted the right of each state to settle for themselves all such domestic questions as were referred to therein; but as to who are the people that are to decide as well the time as manner of admission of new States, were in themselves questions for the judgment of Congress under all the circumstances of the case.

He argued that the admission of California, with her present organization, would be a great anti-slavery triumph; but maintained that if the territorial questions were not settled this session, and permitted to go over to the next fall elections, none of the gentlemen from the free States can be returned except upon the anti-slavery platform. Those from the north, he said, who had stood up for the rights of the south, had shown themselves the friends of the constitution and the Union.

He went into an exposition to show what would be the advantages of the South if the Union were dissolved; maintaining that the commercial towns, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, would abstract a large portion of the trade of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The South towns, he said, if unfortunately such a thing as dissolution should take place, would grow up in wealth.

In allusion to the Northern abolition movement, he cited the great loss to Maryland of her property, which in slaves amounted to at least $100,000 annually. He said, that from the tone of the Southern press, as well as from other indications, it was obvious that the South at an early day be sufficiently united to insure the success of whatever means it may be necessary to adopt to protect themselves from the aggression menaced from the North, in relation to the territorial question. He submitted it calmly to the Northern gentlemen that they had better make up their minds to give the South at once a fair settlement—not cheat them by a mere empty form without reality, but give something substantial for the South. They might, he said, acquiesce in the Missouri compromise line. He would individually prefer, under all the circumstances, giving up the whole of California, provided they could have all on this side of it up to the parallel of 40 degress, not far from the north line of the State of Missouri, rather than its southern 36 degress 30 minutes. They would thus be getting the whole of New Mexico, and having the mountain chain and desert on the west, obtain a proper frontier. They might then acquire, at some future day, whether united or divided, possession of the country along the Gulf of Mexico, well suited to be occupied by a slave population.

He meant that no restriction ought to be imposed by Congress on this territory, but that after it had been left open to all classes, for a proper period, that a majority may then, when they make a State constitution, determine for themselves whether they will permit slavery or not. The south, he said, would acquiesce in any reasonable settlement. But, said he, when we ask for justice, we are met by the senseless and insane cry of "Union, Union." He was disgusted with it. When it came from the Northern gentlemen, who were attacking them, it fell on his ears as it would do if a band of robbers had surrounded a dwelling, and, when the inmates attempted to resist, the assailants should raise the shout of "peace, union, harmony."

He was for making the issue now, when the South had the political strength to resist and to control the question. He concluded by warning gentlemen of the North against measures, which while submission to them would be ruinous to the South, they would not in the end be beneficial to their section. Seeing, then, the issue in all its bearing, it is for them to decide. They hold in their hands the destiny of the existing government.

Mr. Howard of Texas followed, in a harangue abusive of the President and the Whigs.

On Wednesday, a resolution to authorize the taking of further testimony in the Iowa contested election, was adopted, after debate.

On Thursday, nothing of interest occurred in the House.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.—The Legislature of Maryland has unanimously resolved, as did Virginia, to return to the Governor of Vermont the insulting resolutions of that State on the subject of slavery.

MR. B. I. HOWZE.—We find in the Goldsborough Telegraph another long article from this gentleman, the first thing in which that is worthy of note is, that Mr. Howze represents us as opposing the Central Rail Road! There never was a more unfounded statement, as all our readers know. We have never written, or said, or thought, any thing in opposition to the Central Rail Road. The "issue" which we made with Mr. Howze was, not in reference to the Rail Road, as he says, but as to his assertion that there were many cases in which farmers sent produce to Fayetteville, and after paying wagoning, commissions, &c. fell in debt. The accuracy of this statement we called in question, and asked Mr. Howze to give the names and dates of such cases, and to specify the articles of produce alluded to. Mr. Howze has never done that, and it is but reasonable to suppose that he cannot do it. He thereby admits that he had no foundation for his statement.

Mr. Howze goes on to say that we questioned his statements in favor of the Central Road. We did no such thing. It was his statement in regard to the Fayetteville market that we questioned. He represents us as "singing the praises of wagoning." This is another misrepresentation. No one has oftener and more consistently, for years and years, urged upon the people and the State, by precept and example, the establishment of works of internal improvement, so as to get rid of the inconveniences and losses of wagoning.

Mr. Howze winds up by calling on Fayetteville to subscribe to the Deep River Improvement. We have not the subscription books before us, but we imagine that they will show, that Fayetteville has subscribed *exactly as much* to that work as Mr. Howze and his Deep River friends have subscribed to our Plank Road.

Gen. Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon, has been formally brought out, in Indiana, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852. Mr. Rob't Dale Owen has accepted the task of writing a biographical sketch of his life, character and services. Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, and Gen. Scott, have also been recently named as candidates in 1852. Gen. Taylor has got the track and may keep it. The Mexican war will furnish us with candidates for the Presidency for the next twenty years, or until another war shall give rise to a new host of aspirants.

Large Cargo of Coffee.—The ship Columbia, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst., from Rio, had on board 14,900 sacks of coffee of 160 pounds each, being upwards of 2,200,000 pounds, and is probably the largest cargo of coffee ever imported into that city. The vessel and cargo belong to Boston, and are consigned to Geo. Green & Bro. At the present price of the article, the cargo will yield a profit of 80 to 90,000 dollars.

Some of the friends of Mr. Calhoun assert that he will never again, in any reasonable probability, be able to take an active part in public affairs, his health being completely prostrated. Mr. C. is now more than seventy years of age.

The Petersburg Railroad Company has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, besides purchasing recently $130,000 worth of railroad iron.

BOARDING HOUSE.

H. ERAMBERT

Having taken the House formerly occupied by Mrs. E. Smith, at the corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, is prepared to accommodate six or eight genteel young men with board, without lodgings.

Jan. 26, 1850. 4-4w

The Raleigh Register of Saturday, only received this morning, contains the proceedings of a Whig meeting in Burke, which cordially approves of the administration of Gov. Manly, and recommends him for re-election.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Spring Circuit in the following order:

1. Edenton,	Judge Ellis,
2. Newbern,	" Bailey,
3. Raleigh,	" Manly,
4. Hillsborough,	" Battle,
5. Wilmington,	" Settle,
6. Salisbury,	" Dick,
7. Morganton,	" Caldwell.

Raleigh Register.

The Plank Road.—One of our Chatham merchants, in town a few days ago, told us an amusing anecdote of the experience of one of his Chatham friends on the Plank Road. His friend, an old farmer, was at first much opposed to the Plank Road, and thought it would be a waste of money to build it. But he came to Fayetteville with his wagon of produce and drove on it some miles. When he got back to Chatham, our merchant friend asked him if he had seen the plank road? Yes, he said, he had seen it. Well did you drive on it?—Yes. Well, don't you think you can carry four times as much weight on it with your four-horse team, as on a common road?—Oh, yes, says he, it's first rate; and it's a fact that when the wagon got to the end of the planks and struck the heavy dirt road, *every horse stopped and looked round!* *North Carolinian.*

The Hungarians.—The Hungarian exiles, who are gentlemen of education, talents and of high distinction in their own country, have been treated with great respect and attention during their sojourn in Washington city.

Yesterday they called in a body upon the Mayor of the city, Col. Seaton, to tender him their cordial thanks for his attention and many acts of kindness towards them, and to express their thanks for the acts of courtesy and attention that had been extended to them during their stay at the capital of the Union.

Yesterday, Col. Seaton introduced to the Hungarians, at their quarters at the Irving House, George Washington Park Custis, Esq., and other gentlemen. Mr. Custis addressed the Governor of Comorn in an eloquent and impressive manner, and gave him and his noble associates a heartfelt welcome to this land of freedom, the country of Washington. The Governor responded in glowing terms, which, when interpreted, deeply affected all present, even to tears.

After this interview, the party proceeded with the Mayor to the White House, and dined with the President, agreeably to a previous invitation.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Post Office has been established at Rich Fork, Davidson County, N. C., of which W. D. Wilson has been appointed Postmaster.

Another office has been established called McRae's Mills, Montgomery county, N. C.—Jas. W. McRae, Esq. Postmaster.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 24th, Mr. MAJOR MITCHELL to Miss MARY MASSEY. Also, on the 24th, Mr. HILLORY DEAL to Miss SARAH MARTIN.

DIED,

At his residence near Hailey's Ferry, Richmond county, on the 17th inst., Mr. WM. STRICKLIN, in the 66th year of his age.

In early life Mr. Stricklin embraced christianity, and attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church; of which he continued to his death a faithful, consistent, and useful member. And when called to die, met death, as his whole life plainly foreshadowed he would, without a murmur or a fear; and with an humble, yet firm, reliance upon the efficacy of the Atonement.

It were as needless to say that such a man, in life, was universally respected, as in death, universally lamented. He rests in peace.—*Com.*

In Montgomery county, on the 2d ult., of consumption, Mrs. SARAH MATTHESON, wife of John T. Matthews, in the 28th year of her age. She has left a husband and four children, and many friends to mourn their irreparable loss. Whilst death was approaching with slow but steady and unwavering step, she was enabled by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ to look on her approaching end without fear or dismay.—[*Com.*

In Raleigh, on the 21st inst., after a lingering illness, the Rev. J. J. FINCH, late Pastor of the Baptist Church.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 29.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	11¼ a 12½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	16 a 17½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		7 a 8	cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		18	"

REMARKS.—Cotton in demand at 11½ to 12¼. No change in other Produce. Coffee has advanced, and sells at 16 to 17½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 7; hams 9 to 9½. Corn 50 cts. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Lard 7½ to 8. No sales of Lumber. Timber 3 50 to 7 50; stock heavy. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 80, Hard 1 00. Spirits 24½. Tar 1 05.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton 11 to 12½. Bacon 7 to 8. Corn 45 to 50. Flour 5 to 5 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 12½ to 13. At Macon 11 to 12¼. At Augusta 11½ to 12¼. At Columbia 11½ to 12¼.

At New York, Cotton advanced half a cent, under the Steamer's news, with sales of 1500 bales, at 13½ to 14 cents. Flour and grain dull.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 25—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for W R Bitting, J & J S Gibson, H Branson & Son, T J Johnson & Co, E W Willkings, J Cameron, Prof E Mitchell, M W Hiatt, S T Hawley & Son, E Schaub, G McNeill, S W Tillinghast & Co, D Johnson, W McIntyre, Taylor & Underwood, J H & J Martine, Cook & Powell, S Boon, E Fuller, Beaver Creek Co, Mrs S J Hart, M D & W R Smith, Cook & Taylor, Ray & Pearce, S J Hinsdale, J B Melvin, Jenkins & Roberts, Chas Banks.

Jan. 26.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for W Prior, Cook & Powell, W S Latta, S Boon, G W McDonald, G McNeill, J H & J Martine, A A McKethan, H Branson & Son, T J Johnson & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, Cook & Taylor, W McIntyre, J & T Waddill, Rockfish Co, Taylor & Underwood, R D McNeill, E W Willkings, F Fuller, of this place; and for Dr J B Jones, Mrs N Ray, F J Hill, T P Hall, A R Monroe, D Melvin, A D McLean, of the interior.

TO WHIP SAWYERS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Co., Jan. 28, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company are prepared to make Contracts for sawing lumber by Whip Saws on the line of their Road between Murchison's Factory and Carthage—the lumber to be sawn agreeable to specifications.

Sawyers would do well to make application at the office of the Company, at Fayetteville.

94] F. COOPER, Engineer.

Raleigh Register and Standard copy 3 times.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Co.,

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Salem Manufacturing Company having come to the conclusion of winding up the concerns of the Corporation, are now offering, at private sale, their Establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in the thriving village of Salem, in Forsythe county, N. C., on such favorable terms as cannot fail to prove profitable to such persons as may feel inclined to enter into the manufacturing of Cotton, and possessing practical knowledge of the business.

If not sold at private sale, the Establishment will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday of April next.

The Factory contains 2,500 Spindles and 30 Looms.

For further particulars apply to the acting Agent, C. L. Banner, or to the President of the Company,

F. H. SHUMAN.

Salem, Dec. 5, 1849. 1700-2m

WHISKEY AND BACON.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's old rectified Rye, and a prime lot of Bacon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 24, 1849. 99-tf

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with this thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1849. 37tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tartlon Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

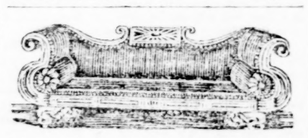
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

MANUFACTURING STOCK

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 640 acres of VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Cumberland County, on the west side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, and a half mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and is one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, also within four miles of Nathan King's Distillery. There is on the land at this time, 20,000 good boxes cut; 8,000 of which have been tended two years, and 12,000 first year's boxes. There is also timber enough to cut the third task; also a good Cooper shop and two log buildings for hands. The land will be found valuable for making Tar.

Any person wishing to buy, would do well to call on the subscriber at his residence, 8 miles above Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear, who will take pleasure in showing the Lands. They will not be found inferior to any in the surrounding country, for the production of Turpentine and Tar. Call and see, as a bargain can be had.

HENRY R. KING.

Dec. 1, 1843. 96-tf

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.

Wilmington, N. C, Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

Self-adjusting PAD TREE.

THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1709tf

SOUTHERN HARMONIES,

Just received by E. J. HALE.

October 29, 1849. 91-tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods*, as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Mathematical School.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL, } Trustees.

Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,

Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham. He is now without opposition; and it will be his endeavor to render any other public house unnecessary. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial during the approaching Court. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction. R. T. LONG.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1-Y

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM,

AND

NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

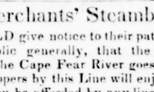
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

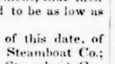
☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.



Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

$25 REWARD.

ON Monday morning the 24th December, 1849, the Jail of Brunswick County, at Smithville, N. C., was burned down by a mulatto man named Henry Patrick, who was confined therein on a peace warrant. Said Patrick has made his escape. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in this State. Said Henry Patrick is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, mulatto complexion, prominent nose, and thick lips, and stoops a little in the shoulders. Further particulars not remembered.

J. H. ALLEN, Sheriff.

Brunswick, Dec. 27, 1849. 1700-6w

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 17, 1849. 77-tf

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all Suiters, Witnesses, and others, having business in Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that an Extra Term of said Court is appointed, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, for the hearing of such civil cases now on the Trial Docket in said Court.

Witnesses and others are subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as they would be at a regular Term.

D. G. MacRAE, Clerk.

November 27, 1849. 95-tC

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term; for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. PONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates, new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of internal cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons of weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the relaxedness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Hearts, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectf